

VOL. XVII.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEADLOCK.

Something of the Bill That Has Blocked Work in Congress.

The direct tax bill, against which seventy odd Democrats—mostly from the South—have been filibustering was brought before the House for the passage at this time in pursuance of a decision of a majority of the Committee on Rules, consisting of Mr. Randall and two Republicans. The other members of the committee, Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Mills, were opposed to its being brought forward, but Mr. Mills was absent from the committee meeting, being sick, and Mr. Carlisle was over-ruled by the protectionist members. The bill was passed by the Senate January 19, by a vote of 48 to 10. It was a Republican member of the House that offered the resolution directing the Committee on Rules to bring the bill up at once for passage, and its staunchest supporters are the Republicans. In their eyes it has the merit of taking \$17,359,685 from the treasury, and of diminishing to this extent the pressing necessity for a tariff bill, and the further merit that, of the amount named, much the larger part would be distributed to the North, the South having to content itself with a small proportion, and with being given the part of the tax not yet collected. To further the passage of the bill Mr. Chandler, it will be observed, on Monday introduced in the Senate a bill proposing the immediate collection of the quotas still due from the various Southern States. The direct tax bill, approved August 5, 1813, provided for a tax of \$20,000,000, to be apportioned to the several States according to population. In cases where the States did not pay, the amount required was collected, in whole or in part, from individuals. The amount collected, as already stated, was \$17,359,685, leaving \$2,640,315 still due.

The Senate bill over which the fight is being made proposes to return to the States what they paid of the tax and remit the sum unpaid. The majority report of the House Judiciary Committee favors the bill, on the ground that it will erase from the treasury books the claims still pending against States that have not paid in full and do those that did pay. The minority report held that the money which the States had paid was not theirs, but belonged absolutely to the United States, and that no State or citizen has a right to that money. The bill, it is claimed, would be a precedent for any tax whatever—the cotton example—and would open a number of innumerable propositions for public money. Last, but not least, the bill is a device, skillfully designed, to give a new form of the tariff at a session of Congress. It is an all-rolling measure, they affirm, has strength from the fact that it is a tariff to the tariff—that huge bribe to twenty-eight States well pushed by claim agents further objected to it that it tending wedge for a bill to \$69,000,000 cotton tax. No for repaying the direct tax answer also for the cotton tax any tax, in fact, that the government ever imposed. It is to be remembered that the bill is opposed by the Democrats, and that the bill is included number a large proportion of and worth on the Democratic House. Much is said of it impeding the tariff bill and portant bills, but it is of course the power of the House to consider the consideration of those whenever it sees proper to do so. In response to inquiries from the press from Washington to the press of many of the States and amount the State agents who in the event the bill to refund tax became a law, replies have been received as follows:

The State agents of Iowa are 25 per cent. on \$384,274, or \$96,069; Kansas 10 per cent. on \$32,340, or \$3,234; Kentucky on \$606,641, or \$60,664; per cent. on \$277,702, or \$27,770; land \$130,000 of \$371,299; 1 sets 25 per cent. of \$700,891, 000; Michigan 40 per cent. on \$170,000; Minnesota 25 per cent. on \$23,250, or \$5,813; Missouri on \$647,000, or \$97,043; 15 per cent. on \$2,132,100, or \$319,815; Ohio 10 per cent. on \$1,352,925, or \$135,292; South Carolina 10 per cent. on \$363,570, or \$36,357; Nebraska 50 per cent. on \$4,200, or \$2,100.

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Subset Cox Moves to Adjourn, and "April 4th" is Passed Over.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House convened at 11.45, and Mr. Cox immediately moved an adjournment and called for the yeas and nays. The Republican members were nearly all present and voted "nay." The vote proceeded on party lines. The House, by a vote of 138 to 132, refused to adjourn, and the legislative day of Wednesday, April 4, still continues.

The scene which followed the announcement of the vote resulting in a failure to adjourn the House was the most exciting that has taken place during the long deadlock. Naturally the Republicans expected defeat after the caucus action of last night, and the refusal of the House to adjourn was a great surprise. As one man the 132 Republicans began to applaud, while their opponents began to boo, and the two groups, ranging out into the corridors like a storm, rang out into the corridors like a storm. The Speaker pounded on his desk for order. It was a scene fit for Bedlam. There was a crowd about Mr. Sawden, of Pennsylvania, the only Democrat who refused to stand by the caucus action, and he was implored to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused to adjourn. The motion for a call of the House was withdrawn, and unanimously the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion by Mr. Cox that the House adjourn. The motion prevailed by 148 to 137. When the vote was announced both sides began almost deafening applause. Members rose and hurled documents, letters and scraps of paper in this air and screamed with delight.

A Boston daily has established the fact to its own satisfaction that Job was an Irishman, for it attributes to an Irishman the phrase, "skin of his teeth."

THE JOBBERY IN IT.

Speaker Carlisle Says that Persons Are Lobbying for the Direct Tax Law.

(Letter to the New York Herald.)

Speaker Carlisle, referring to the direct tax bill as reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, says that the provision in the bill as it came from the Senate that was meritorious, if any portion of it could be so spoken of, was that it provided the government should return to the persons from which it directly collected the tax the amount exacted.

"There was but one instance," said the Speaker, "when the government did that, and that was in South Carolina in and about Beaufort. Many of the property owners whose estates were levied upon would be benefited to a small extent if the tax was refunded, but it is the only instance. In every other case, as in Kentucky, the citizen paid the tax to the State, and no family or individual could possibly have the money refunded. It would, if appropriated by Congress, go direct into the treasury of the State, less the amount to be paid to the agent of each State."

"And there again let me call your attention to the character of the amendment made by the House Judiciary Committee by striking out the Senate proviso. The Senate enacted as the last provision of the bill that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid out by the Governor of any State or Territory, or any other person, to any attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or heretofore made between the representative of any State or Territory and attorney or agent."

"I do not know how many such contracts are in force, but there are some contracts acting as attorneys or agents who certainly are not exerting their influence or spending their time to secure the passage of the bill without hope of reward. If there are not interested parties, why is it proposed to eliminate this clause from the bill as it came from the Senate?"

Our Public Schools.

A good deal of attention is being directed to the public schools in this State. It is not as if the schools were in a bad way, but the people are beginning to see that the schools are not doing as well as they should. The school system is a very important one, and it is one that should be given the most careful attention. The schools are the foundation of the future of the State, and it is the duty of the people to see that they are properly maintained and that the children are properly educated. The schools are the only place where the children can learn the principles of good citizenship, and it is the duty of the people to see that the schools are properly maintained and that the children are properly educated. The schools are the foundation of the future of the State, and it is the duty of the people to see that they are properly maintained and that the children are properly educated.

The State agents of Iowa are 25 per cent. on \$384,274, or \$96,069; Kansas 10 per cent. on \$32,340, or \$3,234; Kentucky on \$606,641, or \$60,664; per cent. on \$277,702, or \$27,770; land \$130,000 of \$371,299; 1 sets 25 per cent. of \$700,891, 000; Michigan 40 per cent. on \$170,000; Minnesota 25 per cent. on \$23,250, or \$5,813; Missouri on \$647,000, or \$97,043; 15 per cent. on \$2,132,100, or \$319,815; Ohio 10 per cent. on \$1,352,925, or \$135,292; South Carolina 10 per cent. on \$363,570, or \$36,357; Nebraska 50 per cent. on \$4,200, or \$2,100.

The Lauroville Advertiser says Capt. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, has received the following: "Dear Sir: Mr. Clemson died last night. His property, both real and personal, goes by will to the State for an agricultural college. Besides special bequests it is certain that \$80,000 will be at our disposal for our college. If the State does not accept then the (7) trustees will carry out his wishes as well as the means will allow. Col. R. E. Bowen, Pickens; M. L. Donaldson, J. E. Bradley and J. E. Wannamaker, Orangeburg; B. R. Tillman, R. W. Simpson and myself are the trustees. If the State accepts it will appoint six additional. Our college is a certainty; our cause is strengthened, and we will go to the canvass with victory perched on our banners. What arguments will our opponents meet us with, now the question of expense is met? All honor to Mr. Clemson. An early day had better be named for our meeting. In haste, sincerely yours, D. K. NOLAN."

THE NEGRO IN THE CHURCH.

The Plan of Settlement to be Submitted to the Diocesan Convention at Anderson.

At a meeting of the deputies who withdrew from the Diocesan Convention of 1887, held in Charleston on the 23d February last, it was

Resolved, That the delegates who withdrew from our late Convention can not recognize the meeting to be held in Anderson under a resolution passed by those who remained as a constitutional convention, and therefore recommend our churches to send no delegates to the said meeting, and in no wise to recognize the same as a constitutional convention. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed who shall be authorized and empowered to suspend the rule of action if, in conference with a committee or other body duly authorized to bind those from whom we differ, they are enabled to reach some settlement of all the differences now existing, provided such arrangement be based upon the separate organization of the two races in the government of the Church.

Resolved, That the right of appeal from the ruling of the Chair be maintained inviolate.

The committee appointed under these resolutions have not met any persons authorized to bind those from whom we differ, but at a conference of several clergymen and laymen who have hitherto espoused different sides of the question which have lately divided the Church in this diocese, it was agreed to recommend as a solution of these unhappy differences:

1. That the colored people of South Carolina who are, or may be hereafter, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church shall constitute a missionary jurisdiction of the Diocese of South Carolina.

2. That to effect this purpose the next Convention of the diocese adopt a canon or constitutional provision on the basis of the canon recently proposed to the Council of Virginia.

3. That at the next Convention the Constitution, Canons and Rules of Order of the Church in this diocese be referred to a committee of—clergymen elected by the clergy in the Convention and of—laymen elected by the lay members of the Convention to revise the same.

4. And that no other action be taken by said Convention upon the matter of difference now existing."

The committee appointed at the meeting on the 23d February think that their recommendation presents a basis upon which the unhappy controversies in the Church may be settled, and as the same has been approved by several of the churches in the diocese at the recent Easter election they make a material improvement. The average of the present condition is 82, lower than in recent years, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The averages of the States of principal production are as follows: New York 94, Pennsylvania 90, Ohio 68, Michigan 76, Indiana 75, Illinois 74, Missouri 82, Kansas 97, and Texas 88 and of most of the Southern States higher, from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee though the area seeded is small in this region.

The condition of rye is much higher, standing in 93.5 for the entire breadth.

The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. There has been some disease among horses, and hog cholera has been somewhat prevalent during the past year in its usual habitat. The estimated losses from disease and casualties are averaged as follows for each thousand animals: Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78.

A Deadly Disease.

There is a new and dangerous form of lung disease, common in spring, and which seems to be swift and deadly in its course. Sudden changes in weather and excessive moisture are apt to bring it about. It is a disease which is carried and carried off Chief Justice Waite and Governor Dorsheimer before many people knew they were ill. It is limited to one lobe of the lung, and is said to be a "general disease with a special deposit in the lung." It is an infectious malady.

The cold season, especially of winter, is supposed by many people, some of them in the medical profession, to be that in which croupous pneumonia is most likely to occur. But statistics teach that the changeable weather of spring is particularly liable to be accompanied by it, and that the month of March is credited with more cases of this kind of pneumonia than any one of the others in the round year. It seems that the degree of cold to which an individual is exposed has nothing whatever to do with contracting such a disease.

The cause of croupous pneumonia, frankly, is unknown. A well known authority gives this pathological review of this new and deadly disease:

The sudden and enormous loss of strength which marks the condition of the sick man from the chill which ushers in the disease shows that it is something more than a mere inflammation of a piece of lung tissue. The remarkable disparity between the number of the heart's pulsations and the acts of breathing per minute is another circumstance that marks croupous pneumonia as a disease differing in almost every particular from all other infections in which the lungs are involved. Colds, coughs, and catarrhs of the ordinary kind show a tendency to extend their duration without definite limit, while in croupous pneumonia the duration of the entire affection is seldom more than two weeks. The points of difference between this affection and all other diseases of the lungs are thus seen to be numerous and striking. Another point—this affection seldom, if ever, is followed by the deposit of tubercles (consumption). This is in happy contrast with broncho-pneumonia, which is so often the first event in a history of consumption.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Emperor Frederick, in decorating Dr. Mackenzie, said: "When you came the first time I confided in you, as you were recommended by my German physicians. I have since had occasion in my own experience to value your capabilities. I am glad to bestow upon you this order in thankful acknowledgment of your merits and in memory of my accession to the throne." The Emperor then shook hands with Dr. Mackenzie and with Dr. Howell.

W. H. CAMPBELL, W. ST. JULIEN JERRY.

The Virginia Canon.

The following is a statement of questions asked of the Southern (Virginia) Convention, with the answer of the editors of that paper.

Would you be kind enough to give me privately or through your paper information on these points, which may come up in May in our South Carolina Convention:

1. Is the Virginia Canon No. 13 "of colored mission churches" a compromise?

2. If a white minister is in charge of a colored mission does he attend both the Council and the convention?

3. So also a colored missionary, would he attend both the Diocesan Council and this colored convention?

4. Have you at present any organized colored parishes with their lay delegates in the Diocesan Council?

5. If not, when they are organized as parishes, would their lay delegates withdraw from the convention and attend only the Diocesan Council?

6. Has the Canon No. 13 any reference to colored rectors and lay delegates

from a colored parish, or only refers to mission stations and their missionaries and laymen.

The plan proposed by our recent Episcopal Conference may be good, but it ought not to refer to the Virginia Canon unless that is a compromise.

We really want to live and I hope you will give some to us.

But correspondents will get answer to all his above inquiries by our saying that this canon is not of the nature of a compromise; that colored ministers have a seat and vote in our Convention; that there are no colored parishes, but only congregations organized under the canon relating to mission churches; that such congregations, whether white or colored, are not entitled to lay representation; that there has been no convention or organized under Canon 13, and that the practical questions which our correspondent suggests have not arisen in this diocese and are yet undetermined. If this answer is not satisfactory, we will try to be more explicit on any indicated point.

WINTER GRAIN—FARM ANIMALS.

The Monthly Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The April statistical returns to the National Department of Agriculture relate to the condition of winter grain and of farm animals.

The season for seeding was long, three months in some of the Southern States, and the appearance as winter set in was uneven, though the plants were generally vigorous, and those of early sowing well rooted. In States affected by summer drought there was slow germination in soil not well pulverized, causing thin stands in such areas, hence a superficial impression of condition was made, which our trained correspondents saw at once was deceptive, and that the impairment of status was slight. Later rains improved the prospect in the South. The soil was in good till, and the field growth was generally good. In the Middle States the season was moderately favorable, though in some places the soil was dry. In California, with some exceptions, a very favorable season for seeding and germination is reported. The drought in Oregon delayed the plant growth. Only partial winter protection was enjoyed in the Northern belt. The variable temperature of March seriously injured the plant in central States of the West, and lost from winter killing appears even in Texas. On the Atlantic coast winter injury was very slight. South of Maryland the temperature was mild and favorable.

The present appearance of the crop is quite unfavorable, as the spring is late and the present growth of late sown wheat is comparatively small. Favorable spring weather might make a material improvement. The average of the present condition is 82, lower than in recent years, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The averages of the States of principal production are as follows: New York 94, Pennsylvania 90, Ohio 68, Michigan 76, Indiana 75, Illinois 74, Missouri 82, Kansas 97, and Texas 88 and of most of the Southern States higher, from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee though the area seeded is small in this region.

The condition of rye is much higher, standing in 93.5 for the entire breadth.

The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. There has been some disease among horses, and hog cholera has been somewhat prevalent during the past year in its usual habitat. The estimated losses from disease and casualties are averaged as follows for each thousand animals: Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78.

The present appearance of the crop is quite unfavorable, as the spring is late and the present growth of late sown wheat is comparatively small. Favorable spring weather might make a material improvement. The average of the present condition is 82, lower than in recent years, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The averages of the States of principal production are as follows: New York 94, Pennsylvania 90, Ohio 68, Michigan 76, Indiana 75, Illinois 74, Missouri 82, Kansas 97, and Texas 88 and of most of the Southern States higher, from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee though the area seeded is small in this region.

The condition of rye is much higher, standing in 93.5 for the entire breadth.

The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. There has been some disease among horses, and hog cholera has been somewhat prevalent during the past year in its usual habitat. The estimated losses from disease and casualties are averaged as follows for each thousand animals: Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78.

The condition of rye is much higher, standing in 93.5 for the entire breadth.

The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. There has been some disease among horses, and hog cholera has been somewhat prevalent during the past year in its usual habitat. The estimated losses from disease and casualties are averaged as follows for each thousand animals: Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78.

A Deadly Disease.

There is a new and dangerous form of lung disease, common in spring, and which seems to be swift and deadly in its course. Sudden changes in weather and excessive moisture are apt to bring it about. It is a disease which is carried and carried off Chief Justice Waite and Governor Dorsheimer before many people knew they were ill. It is limited to one lobe of the lung, and is said to be a "general disease with a special deposit in the lung." It is an infectious malady.

The cold season, especially of winter, is supposed by many people, some of them in the medical profession, to be that in which croupous pneumonia is most likely to occur. But statistics teach that the changeable weather of spring is particularly liable to be accompanied by it, and that the month of March is credited with more cases of this kind of pneumonia than any one of the others in the round year. It seems that the degree of cold to which an individual is exposed has nothing whatever to do with contracting such a disease.

The cause of croupous pneumonia, frankly, is unknown. A well known authority gives this pathological review of this new and deadly disease:

The sudden and enormous loss of strength which marks the condition of the sick man from the chill which ushers in the disease shows that it is something more than a mere inflammation of a piece of lung tissue. The remarkable disparity between the number of the heart's pulsations and the acts of breathing per minute is another circumstance that marks croupous pneumonia as a disease differing in almost every particular from all other infections in which the lungs are involved. Colds, coughs, and catarrhs of the ordinary kind show a tendency to extend their duration without definite limit, while in croupous pneumonia the duration of the entire affection is seldom more than two weeks. The points of difference between this affection and all other diseases of the lungs are thus seen to be numerous and striking. Another point—this affection seldom, if ever, is followed by the deposit of tubercles (consumption). This is in happy contrast with broncho-pneumonia, which is so often the first event in a history of consumption.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Emperor Frederick, in decorating Dr. Mackenzie, said: "When you came the first time I confided in you, as you were recommended by my German physicians. I have since had occasion in my own experience to value your capabilities. I am glad to bestow upon you this order in thankful acknowledgment of your merits and in memory of my accession to the throne." The Emperor then shook hands with Dr. Mackenzie and with Dr. Howell.

W. H. CAMPBELL, W. ST. JULIEN JERRY.

The Virginia Canon.

The following is a statement of questions asked of the Southern (Virginia) Convention, with the answer of the editors of that paper.

Would you be kind enough to give me privately or through your paper information on these points, which may come up in May in our South Carolina Convention:

1. Is the Virginia Canon No. 13 "of colored mission churches" a compromise?

2. If a white minister is in charge of a colored mission does he attend both the Council and the convention?

3. So also a colored missionary, would he attend both the Diocesan Council and this colored convention?

4. Have you at present any organized colored parishes with their lay delegates in the Diocesan Council?

5. If not, when they are organized as parishes, would their lay delegates withdraw from the convention and attend only the Diocesan Council?

6. Has the Canon No. 13 any reference to colored rectors and lay delegates

HE WOULD NOT SWEAR.

A Juror Committed to Jail Because He Would Not Take the Oath.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

"Be steadfast in the right and the Lord will uphold thee and give thee success in the hour of thy extremity."

These words were delivered with unction, in a solemn voice, and emanated from a dreary abode—the Fulton county jail. The speaker was Mr. W. E. Lively, who is devoting his days and his nights to a very sombre newspaper with the appropriate name of "Last Days."

"Why are you in here?" was asked the prisoner by a clerk moonshiner, who was taking his afternoon nap.

"I am here," was the quick reply, "because I would not sacrifice my religious principles; would not trample upon the teachings of the holy Scriptures, and would not disobey the precepts of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ."

"How did all that happen?" asked the inquisitive moonshiner, and a group of prisoners stopped their exercise to catch the reply.

"It happened in this wise. I refused to take an oath in the court and the judge sent me to this dismal retreat—to this abode of malefactors. But do I regret? I seek to escape the consequences of my righteous action? No, sir, never. I mean to stay until my Lord ransoms me. Paul and Silas and the apostles and our Redeemer were imprisoned by tyrants, and I count it an honor to be incarcerated for maintaining the right. I was firm and shall remain firm. I am a minister of the gospel and I will not surrender this opportunity to work for the salvation of my fellow men. I may be an instrument in the hands of Providence to save souls."

The conversation was interrupted by the turnkey, who conducted the clerical prisoner to his apartment.

How came Mr. Lively to be sent to jail? Briefly told, the facts are: Yesterday morning when the superior court was organized a panel of jurors was drawn, and Clerk Walter Venable proceeded to administer the customary oath. One of these jurors was Mr. W. E. Lively, who is widely known in Atlanta. When the Bible was handed Mr. Lively he declined to take an oath.

"You may affirm if you have religious scruples," remarked Clerk Venable. "I will neither swear nor affirm," rejoined the recalcitrant juror, "for is it not written, 'Swear not at all?' Besides, I will not sit in judgment over my fellow man. Christ said, 'Judge not that ye be not judged,' and he was too merciful to condemn even her who was apprehended in the act. Can I be less?"

No; I'll not be sworn, for I am not a propitiator."

"What is all that interruption?" Judge Clarke asked.

"This juror refuses to be sworn," said the clerk.

"Why?" queried the court.

"Because," answered Mr. Lively, "I will not swear or affirm. My religion will not allow me to do so, and I am opposed to courts and juries."

"An inadequate excuse," said the court. "You must take the oath, Mr. Lively."

"I refuse to do so, because—"

The reason was cut short by his honor, who directed a bailiff to take the juror to jail for contempt of court.

The bailiff took Mr. Lively to the county jail. On the way he uttered the words, "I am a minister of the gospel, and I will not surrender this opportunity to work for the salvation of my fellow men. I may be an instrument in the hands of Providence to save souls."

Mr. Lively was quiet and reticent last night, and was in a sound sleep by 10 o'clock. Some of his friends will make an effort to get him out to-day.

Judge Clarke says that he is committed for five days for contempt of court.

Brethren, Pass Him Around.

About a year ago Dan Rutherford, representing the Columbus (Ohio) Buggy Company, visited Marion, and was one of the hotels, without provocation, opened a bitter denunciation of the South, the Confederacy and our leading men, saying that we "were all d-d rebels, and ought to be hung." His abuse of Jeff Davis was bitter in the extreme. He was spared a thrashing by the proprietor, who had been a Confederate soldier, but he was a guest under his roof. But last Friday he was here again, and while waiting at the depot for the train, began, just as the proprietor came up, to boast of last year's performance. Rutherford covered at the command to stop and without resentment, even by word, submitted to as strong a presentment of his character as words can convey. In a few moments he would have been thrashed had not the train afforded a timely retreat. These characters are seldom met now, and the few that remain are the meanest and the lowest of the low. The company has missed one sale of which we know because of this man, and there may be many more. Such a representative as this will injure any firm. Brethren of the press, please pass him around and let the people know who it is with whom they deal.—Marion Index.

Dear Mr. Editor: Won't you please tell your readers that \$2 will buy a fine, strong and serviceable pair of pants, made to order by the N. Y. Standard Pants Co., of 66 University Place, New York City? By sending 6 cents in postage stamps to the above firm, they will send to any address 25 samples of cloth to measure from, a fine linen tape measure, a full set of scientific measuring blades and other valuable information. All goods are delivered by them through the U. S. Mails. A novel and practical idea. Advise your readers to try the firm. They are thoroughly reliable. Yours truly,

WILLIAM VANDERBILT.

According to M. Blavatsky's theory, the great earthquake disturbances of 1755, 1844 and 1885 are to be associated with the abnormal accumulations of ice about the North Pole.

The theory supposes such accumulations have caused a deflection of the Gulf Stream away from Europe, producing great climatic changes and a slight disturbance of equilibrium in the sea bottom, followed by a possible local fracture along the line of least resistance.

POST-MORTEM EULOGIES.

Some Odd Addresses Made by Well-Meaning, but Ignorant Ministers.

(Good cheer.)

Laughing at funerals is such a gross violation of the rules of good breeding and common decency that the provocation must be great if one can be excused at all for such impudacious conduct. The writer owns up to several irrepressible smiles and one or two wicked giggles while attending several funerals in certain rural districts. He offers the facts in each case in justification of his conduct.

An aged farmer had died from the effects of a kick from a mule. The clergyman officiating at the funeral was an antiquated specimen of simplicity and ignorance. His first words were:

"In assembling around this cold corpse and in reflecting on the means by which it became a corpse, we are reminded of the uncertainty of life and of the unexpected disasters by which our lives are often cut short."

Hours ago our dear brother was in the possession of his health and faculties. Little did he think of his approaching end at the hands of a mule hitherto considered harmless and docile. But, ah! my dear friends, and here he began to weep, "even so oratory and trifle a critic as a mule may be the means of converting us from the rosy business of health to the white pallor of the corpse. You have all seen both the corpse and the mule in this case; may the lesson they have taught never be forgotten. May it make an impression that will cause you to feel serious concern for your own latter end whenever you gaze on even a mule."

The funeral in a little Western town was officiated by a clergyman said, at the close of his discourse:

"In accordance with the desire of the family of the dead deceased, the coffin will now be opened that his friends may enjoy the felicity of gazing on him for the last time, and the entire assembly proceeded to 'enjoy the felicity' of the occasion."

A minister once called at the home of death to make arrangements for the funeral of the husband and father who had died suddenly. While talking with the widow he asked:

"Is there any particular hymn you would like to have sung at the funeral?"

"Yes," she said, wiping her eyes, "have 'Hallelujah' sung." "I'll do it," he said, and he sang it with a cold eye. "I'll do it," he said, and he sang it with a cold eye.

The hymn was therefore sung over the "cold clay." Let us hope he was where he could be "tickled" by hearing it.

"The Last Victim of the War."